THE BOYS OF THE COLOR COMPANY.

THE WAY THE REGIMENTS WERE RAISED-THE MEN WHO COMPARED THEM-FATE OF

THE BOYS OF A COMPANY OF THE 115TH N. Y.

(From The Weckly Tribune of January 18.) Half Moon, N. Y., Jan. 14 .- In July, 1862, the writer of this sketch, then a rosy-cheeked boy, raking and binding rye in a field on his father's farm in Saratoga County, N. Y., and was in a deep study over President Lincoln's recent proclamation calling for 560,000 men to put down the Rebellion. I was descended from patriotic ancestry. On my mother's side they fought for liberty in the Revolution. On my father's side my great grandfather was a soldier, and lost his eyesight during a great sand-storm on the desert of Arabia. I inherited love of country; and the firing on Fort Sumter stirred my patriotic blood. I relate minutiae in because they fairly describe the situation in thousands of homes all over the North; and thousands upon thousands of other boys were led to go out in defence of their country by similar way, facts and sentiments. I began to feet that the work on the farm was tame and of small importance. It was with great difficulty that I restrained the fire of youthful impatience and patriotism. As I mowed along in my monotonous work, my mind became made Suddenly turning around to my cousin, who was raking and binding rye at my side and who was a much younger boy, I said: "Henry, will you enlist if I do?"

"Yes," replied Henry, with spirit, "if you enlist, I will."

Sticking the handle of my rake into the ground, and remarking that I had bound my ast sheaf of rye, I started for the house, meeting father on the way. He looked surprised that I had quit work at that time of day and in such a hurrying time; but he said nothing, neither did I say anything to him about what intended to do, although I wondered what he would think when he found out that he had lost both of his boys, with nearly all of the harvest still to be gathered.

Upon reaching the house I had not the heart to say anything to mother about it, although quite sure that she would approve of my purpose, although it would cause her many a pang. Hurriedly changing my clothes, I made my way rapidby to the little village of Clifton Park, close at hand, and securing a team and wagon made arrangements for taking a lead of men and boys accompanied by fifers and drummers and flags and singers to a war meeting, which was to be held that night in the church in the village of Hulf Moon, only a few miles away. Similar meetings were being held in the churches in all the neighboring villages to secure volunteers for Captain

Smith's new company.

The church was crowded with people. The pulpit and walls were covered with flags. Stirring speeches were made by George B. Lorrimer, ston, and Captain Smith. Patriotic songs were sung by the glee clubs, the bands played, and the paster of the church kissed the flag draped behind the pulpit, pledging himself as a volunteer in the company, and his congregation to eternal fidelity to the Union. There was wild thuslasm, and the scene was indescribable. Volunteers were then called for, and enlistment papers were passed down the siles for the purpose of giving the boys a chance to enlist. All were watching with intense interest to see who would volunteer. Some of those who did enlist were pretty old men, nevertheless we called them The paster of the church passed down the sisle where I was seated with one paper, but did not offer it to me as he did to the others. I had come down on purpose to enlist and needed no urging, but I suppose he thought I looked too young and boyish for a soldier. His deal of a soldier was a great broad-chested stalwart man about forty years of age. This ideal he alightly modified later on. The superintendent of the Sunday-school, Samuel Peters, who was also the leading physician, was going out as one of the surgeons of the regiment. ing Methodist preacher, Rev. S. W. Clemins, an eloquent speaker and patriotic man, put his name down as a private, afterward becoming the only chaplain the regiment ever had. The superintendent of his Sunday-school followed his example. These enlistments of representative men had a powerful influence.

I was indignant; "Father Abraham' was call-

a powerful influence.

I was indignant; "Father Abraham" was calling for the boys to come and help save the country, and I was not even asked to enlist. Subduing my feelings as much as possible, I called the pastor back and asked him to let me see his paper, which he reluctantly did, when I quickly put my name down, "Enlisted for three years, or during the war;" supposing, however, that it was only for two years. My cousin, who said he would enlist if I did, was seated right behind me, so I turned round and requested him to put his name down, but he quietly said he guessed not. However, the next morning, before I was out of bed, he was in my bedroom, and then and there enlisted as a drummer boy. He was my first recruit. I confess that there were times in the years that followed when I almost regretted having called the pastor back.

RECRUITING FOR MEN.

RECRUITING FOR MEN.

Bright and early the next morning, after informing father and mother of what I had done and gaining their approval, I started out with enlistment papers to visit the boys and men of my acquaintance on the surrounding farms.

and gaining their approval, I started out with enlistment papers to visit the boys and mem of my acquaintance on the surrounding farms. I told them the simple story of my enlistment, and asked them to volunteer, which they nearly all did, although the farmers would be obliged to call upon the mothers and daughters to help secure the harvest, since the boys were nearly all going to the war.

It is indeed a wise and merciful provision of Providence that men cannot foresee the events of the future, although some of the boys who enlisted that day did not fare so badly.

Orlando Swartwout got up from his dinner table and, while talking at the door for a moment, put down his name, served clean through the war, was wounded twice, and is now a moment, put down his name, served clean through the war, was wounded twice, and is now a prosperous barker in an Onio city.

James W. Hieks, son of the patriotic Justice of the Peace, I found in the barn; he said he would go: as he was only seventeen, we stepped over to his father's office to get his written consent, which was readily given, although the Judge thought James pretty young; our comrate came back home in a coffin.

Peter Bufler lived the fourth house from us; and although Peter became one of the company and although Peter became one of the company cooks, he always carried a gain in battle, and at the charge of Fort Gilmer seized the flag when the color sergeant fell, and gallantly led the regiment until he, too, fell, wounded. Coming back home again, like many more, he found his occupation gone, so, with a large family of small children he moved to the city to get work. He tried, but failed: starvation haunted his home. One night, coming home sick, that brave man found his wife helpiess on the bed with one of her children clasped in her arms, a corpse, dead from hunger. Nearly distracted, the poor man ran out for a doctor for his wife, and on returning found that she, too, was dead. In the dead of night, out in the country to God's low the dead of night, out in the c

A brave soldier, twice wounded, and at the safely home.

Wesley Hayner's young wife said she would never say he should not go: she was for the Luion. He went. During the charge at the crater before Petersburz, when the thermometer was more than 100 degrees in the shade, Wesley received a sunstroke which finally carried him off: he was "mustered out." Some time later, the dead body of his faithful wife was found floating the Hudson.

in the Hudson.

Losee Filkins left the toll-gate and put on the Losee Filkins left the toll-gate and put on the blue. He now lives a retired and quiet life. On a lovely Sunday the pastors of the four neighboring churches preached their farewell sermon. All the "boys" were there. So were their mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives. The mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives. The services were solemn and affecting. The company camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of pany camped in a meadow near the village of the village

and shovels coal.

Our company was the color company and guarded the flags. The flags were beautiful ones, and had been presented to the regiment by the ladies at home at a cost of more than \$1,000. We had promised never to allow them to be captured by the enemy. The force in our front tried hard to destroy the color guard and cut down the flags. Their riflemen took deadly aim and mowed down our men fearfully. Solid ranks charged, but were dollars had.

when the proposal energy to 10 were then to teep and the state of the correction of the proposal and cut down the flags. Their tilmen took dealy sain and move that the state of the correction to the protection and nercy of time of the correction to the protection and nercy of time. The correction to the protection and nercy of time the correction to the protection and nercy of time. Stans and Birs at us. Keek and Fellows wavelength of the correction to the flag of the correction to the state of the correction o

the 115th NewVoyk Volunters havried of to the treet on the solitics trains and in a few days.

After various arbitrous services and many hardward of the capellition in carely on its south Caroline. The capellition in profession of the hastiff rail on a great engagement for hashalf rail on a great engagement for hashalf rail on the capellition in protein and experience of the capellition in protein and capellition of the expedition of the protein and the capellition of the protein of the capellition of the

ate fighting, the strongest fortification in America and many prisoners were captured. The next and many prisoners were captured. The devi-morning at 8 o'clock a dreadful catastrophe oc-curred. While our regiment with some others of the brigade were eating breakfast, the main magazine of the fort over which they were rest-ing exploded with a terrible noise, wounding,

THE STRUGGLE IN KANSAS.

SIGNS OF REACTION AGAINST ANARCHY.

EFFORTS OF THE POPULISTS TO RETAIN SUPREM ACY-THEY ARE DESERTED BY DEMO-CRATIC ALLIES-THREATS OF VIO-LENCE IN THE PARTY OF

To the Editor of The Tribune. the principal facts of the political struggle here, but how they appear to one who, though not actively a and has followed the developing facts with the inter-est an American ought to feel in the workings of our

Presidential electors was expected to be close, the Democrats of Kansas indersed the Weaver electors with a view to make it impossible for Kansas to vote in the Electoral College for Harrison. What other things were included in the bargnin of Democrats and Populists may be surmised, but it matters little. The fact is that the Democrats very generally supported the so-called People's party State, Congressional and county tickets. Yet such had been the reaction from the calamity of two years ago that the combined vote of Democrats and Populists only served to elect the Stale ticket by from three to seven or eight thousand plurally, the Republicans elected one Congressman more than they did two years ago, and reduced the more than they did two years ago, and reduced the majority of the People's party of two-thirds in the lower House of the Legislature to a minority of five-that is, out of 125 the Populists elected 5s. The Republicans had sixty-three, a clear majority of the whole. The others were three Democrats and one

tained at the proper time by the lawfully constituted Board of Canvassers, of whom the Attorney-General was one. He was a Populist, elected two years ago Populist and Democratic votes. The canvassing was done imparlially and the vote ascertained in the presence of representatives of the various parties inpresence of representatives of the various parties in-terested, prominent among whom was Chairman Bret-denthal, of the Popullst State Central Committee, who publicly expressed satisfaction with the fairness and legality of the proceedings. The Secretary of State, in accordance with custom, gave the official stamp to these proceedings by issuing to the persons elected the confidence of election. There were issued elected the certificate of election. There were Issued thus 125 certificates to members of the lower House. The holders of these were, therefore, the only persons legally entitled to vote in the organization of the House of Representatives. Of these, sixty-four were assued to Republicans, but one of these was in consequence of a clerical error by the clerk of the County Board of Canvassers in Haskell County. The Republican holding it came out in a card saying that he should not take the county in the county board of the county in the county board of the county in the county is the county in the county in the county in the county is the county in the take the seat, as it belonged rightfully to his Democratic competitor. Appeal to the Supreme Court, however, showed that the certificate was rightly issued and only the House itself when duly organized could correct the error.

both Republicans and Popullsts, but the Republicans neglected-purposely neglected-to serve notice to conest seats where mere technicalliles were concerned, test seats where mere technicalliles were concerned, though several such cases were prominent among those contested by Populists. Among those seats contested were three won by Republicans whose occupants before the election were holders of Federal offices, being postmasters. Their resignations had been sent in in due time, but in two of the cases the acceptance of the resignation did not occur till after the election. Populists claimed that they should have the election. Popullsts claimed that they should have the seats, as the holders of Federal offices ought not to be elected. It is generally understood that this applies to the taking of the seat, not to the election; and the Republicans had given up the postoffices all or seven weeks before. Still, Populisis claimed that these men should not even enter the House or take part in its organization. All precedent being against them counted for nothing; they said they would organize the House. As this involves breach of law and usage-is, in fact, revolutionary-it was generally believed that this talk was merely bluff, without counting the one Issued by mistake, which the Republicans never counted as theirs, they had sixty-three certificates and the lawful organization of the se was in their hands, and in caucus the day before the assembly they were all present and all de-cided on their officers.

The Governor and other executive officers were in-

ducted the day before the Legislature met. augural speeches were not such as were usual on such occasions. They were distinctly partisan. A such occasions. They were distinctly partisan. A lawyer, very deaf and very clever, spoke strongly for anarchy—taking the law into the hands of those believing themselves aggrieved. The new Governor's speech was more guarded, but of the same tendency. The Legislature convened; the Republican majority at once appointed a temporary chairman, but the new Secretary of State refused to call the rell for him

eceding to call the roll, The Populists refused to vote, and later they got The Populists refused to vote, and later they got the roll from the Secretary of State, and in calling it fraudulently substituted the names of the persons not elected but contesting cleven seats. This was ac-companied by a statement, privately circulated, that the new executive council had met the day before, and, acting as a canvassing board, had issued certificates to these eleven contestants. This had the effect of decabling some of their cover people, who thereby supto these eleven contestants. This had the care of the sounds of our late cavit war emissed, stayed a deceiving some of their own people, who thereby sup-

posed that these eleven had a prima-facte right to vote in the organization of the House.

Then there was the nuseemly sight of two men claiming to be speakers, two men acting as chief clerks, decelving some of their or and a prima factor right to posed that these closes of the House, we have the some acting as chief clerks, claiming contact a reason and two acts of calculating the contact and two acts of calculating contact a reason and the contact and the adjusted pointed by the Secretary of state and the adjusted general who had no begal proven in the present extending Republicans, not members, contact a reason and the contact and the co

A STUDY IN BRUTALITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I attended the Piano Recitat of Engenie Castellano Wednesday Jan. 18th-and was anxious to see the Criticism in Your valuable Paper which I read faily—I was pained to see the Brutal man-

ner in which Your Critic assailed this young and talented girl—The only explanation I can find—is-that Your Critic did not receive the Custamary Tip. Respectfully Yours, FREDERICK MARSCHALL. 114 Waverly Place, New-York, Jan. 19, 1893.

TAMMANY AND THE MUGWUMPS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir; In the current number of "Harper's Weekly" we are impressively instructed that "it is not by Tammany, or through Tammany, but over Tammany" that any improvement in the city government must be ac-complished. And yet we remember that only a few years ago this same journal published, with evident pleasure and satisfaction, the portraits of the Big Four of Tammany Hall, and told us in an equally impressive and oracular manner what a blessing to the community the new Tammany would prove to be, and accine to this great city from its continuance in power. Certain it is that Tanmany never enanges; its aims and its methods are always the same. Therefore, which of these utterances from this journal of high standing are we to believe? It is very confusing. Truly the ways of the Manwamp in regard to his favorite subject of Reform (big R) are past finding out by ordinary merials. We can simply stand at a respectful distance and gaze on him with becoming awe while he pursues his great life work, though we may not presume either to question or understand his methods.

New-York, Jan. 18, 1893.

THE EXAMPLE SET BY NEW-YORK AND BROOK LYN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The two great cities of America, New-York

and Brooklyn, should, in their municipal govern-ment, he exemplary for their sister cities all over the country. But, alas, their example is having a wofu effect; for even in small incorporated villages rings and gauge are formed a la New-York and Brooklyn, and if the contagion spreads our whole country will ere long be at the mercy of its worse element. ment rising and fighting it. But the question is, would not the better element have to continue to rise and fight ad infinitum, and would it not get tired of spending its existence in such a continued warfare? Besides the worse element makes a business of fighting. It is in training all the time. It is laying mines and building fortifications. It is doing nothing else but seeking to obtain power to rob. What chance has the great army of peaceful men quietly attending to their own affairs against such banditti as these! How our beasted love of country and patriotism becomes a farce when the rulers of one of our largest cities de liberately bartered the Stars and Stripes which deco-rated their city at the Columbian celebration; Could infamy reach a lower depth? A Tweed gang go to infams reach a lower depth? A Tweed gang go to such lengths that an outraged community rises and crushes them. But then the outraged community retires and soon another gang worse than the first have us by the throat. Have we got to be continually rising and sighting? If so where are the advantages of a government by and for the people? In other words, Mr. Editor, ran you tell us what are the advantages of a so-called free government like ours as compared with the government, say of England? It being an undisputed fact that our best men will not accept office and that the superior must of necessity then be ruled by the Inferior, what will eventually be the outcome of such a condition with the latter getting stronger every year?

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1893.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: In your paper of December 20 I saw an rather not pensioning them. Kindly allow me the privilege of answering some of the Commission er's objections to that bill which was intro troduced into the Assembly several years ago and "It is the entering wedge of a vast system of pension ing throughout all our departments." Yes, so New-York teachers should be bestowed upon teachers of all the cities, villages and towns in the State who have performed the same amount of sec place, he says: "It will lead to reckless extrava I really cannot see how, as the term of service and the amount of pension would be regu lated by law, and no one could get it who was entitled to it. He also says: "School-teaching is not unusually hard on the health," and yet so many break down with nervous prostration and have to leave the schoolroom entirely. And, "in fact it is Then again, he says: "The work only five hours a day and five days in the week." Right partly; some teach five hours, and

Now I am sure no Commissioner can be ignorant of the cause of this limit of days and hours, but still I will just say for his benefit that a faithful teacher must be constantly hearing recitations, with eyes looking over the schoolroom to keep order and ears wide open to catch the least whisper in the room. watchful activity nine or ten hours in the day and six new secretary of state relused to tall the control of the list of members having days in the week, like the mechanic! The Commissioner speaks as if they would have to pension all ified copy of that list, and, prothirty years, and who had not much income. Probably not more than one teacher out of 1,000 teaches that length of time, and besides, the pension would be so small (perhaps not more than \$100 a year) that this "wedge" would not be a very formidable one, certainly not large enough to split the State in two should it see fit to pass such a law. Some of the soldiers of our late Civil War enlisted, stayed a good health. Some of them never saw a battle, yet they are, I think, entitled to a pension. Now, I am a taxpayer and willing that all soldiers should have pensions, even if they did nothing but enlist, and I think that teachers who have battled thirty years

fifther, station by a quick rise; this would preferably be the last stop until arriving at the loop terminus under Grand Central station. The necessary afteralism to the west side of that station.

Rapid transit in New-York means to carry a great many people a long distance in a short time. The most desirable point of arrival for the greatest number of people is City Hall Park, and if the city officials would permit the extension of this service so as to have a loop terminus just north of Mail-st., below the ground level, and a similar station on the east side of Union Square, 50,000 people would enjoy rapid transit twice a day, and the time from Meant Vernon would not be much over half an hour.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1893.

THE "GREATER NEW-YORK."

HOSTILITY OF THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS AT ALBANY TO THE PROJECT.

A STRONG OBJECTION TO IT LAST YEAR MET BY STATE ENGINEER SCHENCE'S AMEND-MENTS TO THE MILL SOON TO BE IN-TRODUCED-EACH CITY AND TOWN

> TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF UNION-MURPHY'S FRIENDSHIP FOR

Albany, Jan. 22 (Special) .- There is much difference of opinion here among the members of the senate and Assembly in relation to the possible passage of the "Greater New-York" bill. The Brooklyn representatives, with the exception of Senator Aspinall, all declare positively that the bill will never get through this session at least. But it must be remembered that all the representatives in the Legislature from the city of Brooklyn, with the exe ption of Senator Aspinali and Assemblyman Taylor, are Democrats; and while no one is attempting to make the measure a political one, the Brooklyn Demo-erats echo the opinion of their boss, Hugh DeLaugh-lin, when they declare they will oppose the bill because its passage might result in lessening materially the political powers of the Brooklyn boss. This is the only reason they give for their opposition to the bill. Some of the Democratic leaders from Brooklyn are strong in their assertions that the bill never will become a law, even though it should get through the Legislature; and when they are asked for their reasons for believing that the Governor will not sign it, they look wise and perhaps reply:
"Why, didn't the Brooklyn delegation supp 'Ed' Murphy for Senator!"

Further explanations from them are not fortacoming, but the Erooklyn members who are really opposed to the bill do not seem to be at all worsted over the possible result. It may be true that Mr. Murphy gave some promise to the Brooklyn boss before they supported him for Senator, but there are few politicians in or around Albany who believe that he did so. Mr. Murphy would have been nominated anyway without the votes of the Brooklyn and these, with the McLaughlin following, would have made only twenty-four votes out of ninety-one votes: account, the leading politicians argue, have been through any promise that Murphy made to McLaughlin in relation to the "Greater New-York" bill that the Brooklyn men were brought into line for Murphy. On the other hand, they argue that McLaughlin came in only when he saw that there was nothing else for him to do, and saw that the Cleveland men would not make a determined stand against the choice of the four Democratic leaders.

There are several reasons for believing that some sort of bill will be passed at the present session of the Legislature extending the boundaries of New-York City so as to take in Kings County, Westchester County and Richmond County, besides several of the towns on Long Island, the inhabitants of which are anxious that the union should be effected. One of the strongest reasons for this belief is the interest that Martin Schenck, the State Engineer and Surveyer, is taking in the preparation of the bill that will be introduced and the belief he entertains that it will become a law. Mr. Schenck is one of Senator Murphy's right-hand men. In fact, he is Murphy's man all the way through; if it had not been for the Troy boss he never would have been heard of. It was Mr. Murphy who insisted that Schenck should be nominated at Saratoga in 1891, and everything that Mr. Schenck has politically he owes to Murphy. Therefore it is pretty certain that Mr. Schenck would have taken a position before this against the bill in Murphy had made any promises to Mo-Laughlin that the meature would not get through Mr. Schenck is a member of the commission that has

been at work on the bill that is to be presented within the next few days. As a member of the commission he has attended all the meetings and has taken an he has attended all the meetings and has taken an active part in the preparation of the measure for introduction. At the last meeting of the commission, on January 12, in New-York, the State Engineer and Surveyor proposed certain amendments to the measure, which now are being drawn; otherwise the bill would have been before the Legislane before the language. have been before the Legislature before this time, in all probability. The provisions in it that he thought ought to be changed were in sections 2 and 3. Under the bill as it stood the question of consolidation was to be settled not by each city or town of itself, but by the vote of the entire region that was to be taken in under the act. That meant that in case the people of New-York City thought well of the plan to extend the city and to take in the proposed territory, the majority of the votes cast in that city favor of the consolidation would overcome be cast against all the votes that might it by the other cities or towns with which a union was sought. Mr. Schenck did not think that this was which will leave it to the respective localities them-selves to decide whether or not they want to become parts of "Greater New-York." Now, if Mr. McLaughlin has the power, he can prevent Brooklyn from becoming a part of the union by defeating the proposition which will be submitted at the coming fall election to unite

with New-York.

To The Tribune correspondent Mr. Schenck said in

relation to his amendment:
"I think that my amendment will do more to aid the passage of the bill than anything else could have done. As the till stood before I proposed it, the smaller places would really have nothing to say, and they would be forced into the alliance whether they wanted to or not by the overwhelming vote of New-York City. My amendment allows each city to determine for itself if it wants to come in. This will give greater prominence to the vote of each place and will show that there is no desire on the part of the people of New-York City to stiffe the smaller places."

"What do you think of the idea!" asked the cor-

respondent.
"I think that it is a grand scheme, and I am heartily

respondent.

"I think that it is a grand scheme, and I am heartily in favor of it."

"Is the bill going to get through this session!"

"Yes: I have every reason to expect that it will. People from Brooklyn tell me that they are very much in favor of it and that they will give the proposition a large majority."

"How about the outlying towns around Brooklyn it."

"So far as I can learn, they too are anxions for the null in. But it is a peculiar thing about the towns around Brooklyn. The people who have come before the commission to argue in favor of the annexten say that they are willing and anxious to unite with and become a part of New-York City, but they do not and will not, if they can help it, unite with Brooklyn.

"Who will introduce the bill!"

with and become a part of New-York City, but they do not and will not, if they can help it, unite with Brooklyu."

"Who will introduce the bill!"

"That has not yet been determined upon. Last year, you know, it was introduced by Colonel Webster in the Assembly. He may introduce it this year again; I cannot say. There is some talk of giving it to Senator Aspinali, who is understood to be in favor of the measure."

The State Engineer and Surveyor did not know just when the bill was likely to be brought to Albany, but he thought that it would be here within a few days.

Last year the bill was lost in the Assembly, the fight op behalf of Erobilyn being led by Assemblyman Quigley, now the Democratic leader. The failure of the bill then was not in consequence of any strong opposition to it, but was the result of some fine work on the part of certain Brooklyn members, who in reafty "leg rolled" it to defeat. The votes that they secured agains; the bill, with the exception of those of the Brooklyn delegation, were cast by the country Democrats and Republicans, who were led to believe that the "City of Churches" was being forced into a union that was not wanted by a majority of her people. Since then, however, there has been a considerable chance in sentiment in relation to the vnion; and if a sincere effort is made to pass the bill, there is no dombt about it getting at least as far as the Governor. All coposition to the measure, on the ground that the union will be a forced one, will be done away with by the adoption of the amendments rroposed by the State Engineer and Surveyor; and the Governor would hardly be induced to vet the measure if it should be shown him that a considerable number of the leading business men of Brooklyn wanted to test the sentiment of the people of Brooklyn to settle for thems selves the question of annexation.

RAPID GROWTH OF COLUMBUS'S BEARD.

RAPID GROWTH OF COLUMBUS'S BEARD.

Chicago, Jan. 22 (Special).—The new Columbian postage stamps which have caused so much commotion in Congress have aroused the curiosity of a Chicago man, who in a letter to the newspapers to-day says that while in the one-cent stamp Columbus is depicted in the act of sighting land, and with a clean shaven face, in the two-cent stamp, he is represented on shore and in the possession of a full beard. As the two events are recorded as having occurred within twelve hours of each other, the inquirer is at a loss to account for the luxuriant growth of whiskers.

TRAINMEN INJURED IN A WRECK. Chillicothe, Mo., Jan. 22.—A serious wreck occurred on the Walash read, four miles west of this city, early yesterday morning. In a rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Omaha branch of the line Engineer Delane and a brakeman, Carpley, were severely and perhaps, shally injured. One secondary and perhaps, shally injured.